

SOLAR CELL (CAPSTONE) RESEARCH

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HOW DO SOLAR CELLS WORK?

N-Type: excess of electrons and is a semiconductor layer

P-Type: lacking complete valence shell and is not as conductive

Sunlight enters and excites electrons out of their shells, creating a hole.

The extra electrons move to the top layer and the hole is filled in from the bottom.

There is an electric potential and the electrons can move from the top to the bottom by a wire (electricity).



SIMPLE SOLAR CELLS



•Only absorb a small fraction of the solar spectrum ($\sim 25\%$)

•Work well for terrestrial and close orbit

Doped silicon is a commonly used terrestrial solar cell
Substituting silicon cells with phosphorus creates a p-type layer

Substituting silicon cells with boron creates an n-type layer

MULTIJUNCTION SOLAR CELLS (MJSC)

- III-V junction cells have best carrier/receiver properties
- Conventional MJSC efficiency is 27% and specific power is 500W/kg
- Conventional MJSC current limitations
- Proposed next-generation MJSC efficiency can be >39% and specific power of 2000W/kg

Periodic Table of Elements



GALLIUM-INDIUM-NITROGEN-ARSENIC (DILUTE NITRIDE)

•Why?

Lattice matched (preserves material quality)

Current matched

Why not?

- High formation of defects and impurities
- Low lifetime under extreme conditions



EXPERIMENT QUESTIONS

Can hydrogenating GalnNAs cells increase their efficiency and lifetime?

•How should the cells be grown to have the best performance?

Can this solar cell withstand space life at Low Intensity Low Temperature (LILT)?

•What happens to the sample after undergoing thermal cycling?

•What happens to the sample after radiation treatment?













THE LAB





QUESTIONS?

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